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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2463.

REPUBLICANS TO FIX COMMITTEES

Majority Party Arranges Plans for Control of the Legislation of the Senate and Will Force the Action of the House.

Republicans as responsible for the legislation of the session, will control the Legislature. This was decided upon at the meeting of the majority members last evening with the leaders of the party, and before the adjournment of the caucus plans were made which will lead to the carrying out of these ends.

Speaker Beckley, according to the present outlook, will remain undisturbed in his position, but he will be asked this morning to name the committees of the House along the lines fixed at the conference of last evening. The members then decided what places on committees are desired by them, and this list will be submitted to the Speaker this morning.

In the event that he refuses to appoint the committees as submitted, then a resolution embodying the names as arranged, and setting forth that the committees shall be so constituted, will be introduced and passed by the majority. This is entirely within the right of the House, for the provision that the speaker shall name the committees is only that such shall be the order unless otherwise arranged. The passage of a resolution will change the rules and there will be no delay on the part of the majority in showing their strength.

The outlook seems to be that there will be no change in the office of Speaker so long as the fact that the majority is in the saddle as to action is recognized. The strength of the party will be behind any action taken and harmony of action is promised as the result of the many conferences which have been held.

BECKLEY RULES IN THE HOUSE

Speaker Beckley gave the House a short session this morning, after the session and following as it did his declaration that he could not be removed from office in spite of the rules of the House, the exhibition gave promise that there will be some interesting times in the lower branch of the Legislature. Mr. Beckley will not resign, and acting it is alleged on the advice of his attorney, a former Republican leader, he will make such a fight as will give zest to the proceedings.

It is a question which session furnished the greatest sensation, for with the speech of the chairman in the morning and his action in refusing to entertain a motion to adjourn in the afternoon, taking his choice between two motions offered and seconded, one by Harris and the other by Kuphea, there was an element of excitement during the entire day. The organization of the House was completed by the selection of the officers on the list, the voting demonstrating that the Republican members do not seem to comprehend the meaning of a caucus, for there was in only one instance the full strength polled for a candidate, in another a man who was turned down in caucus was elected on the floor, and in a third a Republican nominated an outsider.

The first sensation was sprung when the House was called to order and the minutes were read and translated. Immediately this was concluded Speaker Beckley began to speak, and slowly and distinctly, acting as his own translator, he said:

"Yesterday when we convened I had the honor of your confidence in being elected Speaker of this House. Within the last twenty-four hours matters have changed somewhat. A few minutes previous to our coming together this morning I was approached by a committee from the Central Committee of the opposition party, who asked me to resign the Speakership in the interest of party harmony so far as the Republican party is concerned.

"In the interest of the people I was made Speaker of this House. I have consulted with my colleagues, and, in the words of the National Committee, I will stand pat by the people and the laws of the country. I advise you to let well enough alone.

"According to the law there can be no legal action by this body in any matter without my signature as Speaker. There is no parliamentary rule under which a Speaker can be removed after having been legally elected and no motion looking to that end will be entertained by this chair. Gentlemen, we will proceed with the election of vice-chairman."

As soon as he had finished his words Chillingworth moved that the House take a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon, and when this was done another caucus was held by the Republicans, though it was without effect.

quickly, nominating David Kuphea. There seemed no Republican who had his mind made up and it looked as if there would be no opposition to the Home Ruler, but finally Nakaleka moved to adjourn. Speaker Beckley ruled this out of order and gave as his reason that some business must intervene between motions to adjourn under the rules. Harris then nominated Knudsen. The votes were counted by a committee consisting of Pulaa and Lewis, and the result was Knudsen seventeen, Kuphea twelve, there being one member absent.

The result was announced and immediately Harris moved to adjourn. Speaker Beckley announced that he would not entertain the motion nor would he recognize any member for the purpose of a similar one, as he had ruled that adjournment having taken place once, there could be no similar action until the conclusion of the order of business. Harris appealed from this ruling, but Speaker Beckley would not recognize his right to the floor looking right through him and seeing Kanio who nominated the Rev. Mr. Kekuewa for chaplain. Harris sat down and the business went on. There were other nominations and at once the election of Kekuewa was made unanimous.

This brought up the matter of the clerkship and Kanio nominated W. H. Coney and Henry C. Vida presented the name of Solomon Meheula. Coney had withdrawn from the race at the majority caucus of the preceding evening and the result was foregone, the former clerk of the Home Rule house winning the place by twenty-six to three.

For interpreter Kanio named W. J. Coelho and Knudsen, W. G. Sheldon. The latter was the choice of the Republican caucus. Coelho having been turned down by his supposed party and only getting his nomination from the Home Rule side. But five of the men who were present at the caucus violated the pledge and gave Coelho fifteen votes while Sheldon had only fourteen.

The announcement of the result was received with applause from the gallery. Kuphea named P. Maurice McMahon for stenographer, and the Republicans put up George P. Theilen. The latter got sixteen votes as against thirteen for the Home Ruler. From this time the elections went on rapidly, the only strict party vote being that given to Kaleo for sergeant-at-arms, he receiving nineteen as against ten for former speaker J. A. Akina. The full list of employees includes Mallo, messenger, and Kelian as janitor. The element of humor was introduced when Kanio, calling in a loud voice for the newly elected messenger asked for the delivery of a note, and soon after while Mallo was waiting upon another member, Kanio's pencil rapping stopped proceedings until he had been served.

Harris at once moved that further work of organization be postponed until this morning, and the motion was seconded, but the Speaker announced that the organization was complete and that there was now nothing but work in sight. He recognized Kuphea, who moved that a committee of three wait upon the Governor and the Senate and announce that the House was ready for business. Kumalea raised the point that Harris had a regular motion to adjourn but Beckley said that he would not recognize that motion, as the one of Kuphea was in line with public interest, and would mean that something might be done. He put the motion and it was simply snowed under by the House, whereupon Beckley recognized Harris for a motion to adjourn, which carried.

SENATE MAJORITY OPPOSES GAG RULE.

The Senate did a lively business at the morning session. There was a rush from the start at 10 o'clock until an adjournment was taken until afternoon, forty-five minutes later.

When the session was called to order by President Crabbe, Senators Paris, McCandless, Dickey, and Nakapahu were not in their places. McCandless came in during roll-call, and Dickey a few minutes later. Nakapahu was announced as ill, and Paris has not arrived in the city.

Chaplain Kaera opened with prayer, and roll-call followed. The minutes were read and adopted upon motion of Senator John T. Brown.

Senator Leenberg reported for the committee on accounts all the bills incurred at the special session. The total amount was \$449.75, of which \$237.50 went to the secretary, A. Barnes, for expert work, was given \$119; John E. Bush got \$120, and others smaller amounts.

Senator Baldwin moved for an approval of the report, and suggested that as the parties to whom the bills were owing had already waited a long time, that a special appropriation bill be passed. Cecil Brown moved that the report be referred to a committee to draft a bill, and Baldwin suggested that Brown be made its chairman.

COST OF ISSUING FIRE CLAIMS BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.

To Governor Dole, Honolulu.—Have speedy legislation appropriating twenty five thousand dollars subject to Governor's draft to defray expenses of the payment of fire claims, then ask Secretary Shaw how much to remit to him.

The bonds have been made payable at the Wells, Fargo Bank, New York. Arrangements are satisfactory. W. O. SMITH.

All arrangements for the Fire Claims bond issue have been made at Washington, according to the above cablegram received yesterday morning by Governor Dole from W. O. Smith. A speedy appropriation by the legislature of the sum of \$25,000 for the payment of the expenses of bond issue and payment of the million dollars appropriated by Congress is also urged in the brief cablegram sent by Mr. Smith, and Governor Dole will probably follow out the suggestion in an early recommendation to the legislature.

W. O. Smith has probably interviewed the Secretary of the Treasury and the Interior and the estimate is based on their views. The money will be required for the printing and floating of the bonds and for the payment of the expenses of sending a Treasury Agent from Washington to Honolulu with the million dollars voted by Congress.

HONDURAS CONGRESS SENDS SIERRA AGAINST BONILLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Congress of Honduras has appointed Sierra, the hold-over President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in a campaign against President-elect Bonilla, who has centered his forces at Amapala.



Bonilla, a comparatively young man, is described as one of the most daring and active of Central American revolutionists. After being defeated in an election for the presidency in 1891 he was driven from the country as a conspirator and took refuge in Nicaragua. Since then he has made numerous attempt by force of arms to regain the presidency and in the present case has secured a large number of Nicaraguan followers with whose help he expects to secure control of the country.

Senator Achi moved as an amendment that the report be referred to a committee to draft a bill for an appropriation to include expenses of both special and regular sessions. Baldwin accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted. The president appointed on the committee Senators Cecil Brown, Baldwin and Woods.

FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY. Cecil Brown then gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a government depository, and read it by title. Senator Baldwin stated that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor had not seen him, and asked for a ruling as to whether its duties were finished. The chair ruled otherwise.

THE COUNTY BILL.

President Crabbe gave way to Senator C. Brown, who took the chair, and upon the floor Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce an act for counties in the Territory of Hawaii. He then moved the suspension of the rules in order to introduce the bill. There being no objection, Crabbe read the title of the act prepared by the Republican Central Committee.

Senator C. Brown suggested that the bill would have to be read some time, and Senator Dickey moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be given its first reading by title. The act was thereupon read by title by Secretary Baldwin.

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HOUSE PROVIDES FOR SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Three Battleships, One Armored Cruiser and a Flotilla of Submarines in the Bill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House has passed the Naval Appropriation bill which provides for the construction of three battleships, an armored cruiser and five million dollars' worth of submarine torpedo boats.

Two Hundred Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—In a fire at Pultovska, two hundred houses were burned and twelve persons lost their lives. Extreme cold weather interfered with the attempts of the firemen to subdue the flames. The origin of the disaster is unknown.

Tillman Stays in Jail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The court has denied an application for bail in the case of Lieutenant Governor Tillman who shot and killed Editor Gonzales, a political opponent. Feeling against Tillman still runs high.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 19.—In a large fire here today three men were killed by the falling of a wall. The loss to property amounts to half a million dollars.

Encouraging Beet Sugar.

BOISE, Ia., Feb. 19.—The lower house of the Legislature has passed a bill granting a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar grown within the State.

Mitchell Won't Lecture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—John Mitchell, the leader of the coal miners, has refused an offer of \$4000 to deliver a series of lectures in the Chautauqua circuit.

Venezuelan Claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Belgian representative has arrived to settle the Venezuelan claims in conjunction with Minister Bowen.

A New Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Negotiations have been opened for a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany.

A Marconi Newspaper.

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Journal has the following from London: Passengers on the Atlantic transport steamship Minneapolis, which reached London to-day, enjoyed the distinction of being the first trans-Atlantic travelers to keep in touch with the world throughout the voyage.

They were the first contributors to and readers of the Intercontinental Wireless Daily, printed on the Minneapolis, which for five days kept in touch with the Cape Cod station. After that her wireless plant began to respond to the messages from Cornwall.

Varying phases of the Venezuelan question, the domestic troubles of European potentates, King Edward's illness, the contest for the Fair millions and the hurricane in the Society Islands were picked up and duly chronicled. The newspapers offered for sale by the English pilot were for the first time declined with disdain.

Diamonds in Meteoric Iron.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Some planet has hurled a diamond to the earth. This is a purely scientific deduction to account for the presence of what is certainly the rarest gem ever seen. It was placed on public exhibition to-day for the first time in the American Museum of Natural History.

This diamond came packed in a thick envelope of meteoric iron, some of which still surrounds it. It fell to the earth in Canyon Diablo, at the foot of Crater Mountain in Arizona. It is not a Kobinoor in size, but is of a purity and hardness never found in a stone taken from the finest mines of the earth.

Owned Dred Scott, Fugitive Slave.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), February 12.—Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, eighty-eight years old, died here yesterday. She was at one time the owner of Dred Scott, over whom the famous legal controversy was waged and which practically annulled the Missouri compromise. To Mrs. Chaffee had been left the slave by her first husband, Dr. Emerson of St. Louis, and she had practically given him his freedom after moving to this city to live.

FRIENDS OF THE PANAMA CANAL WIN A CAUCUS VICTORY FOR MEASURE

Seizure of Munitions of War Intended for Chinese Reformers in Doric's Cargo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Republican Senate caucus has decided to give preference to the Panama canal route and will push the ratification of the treaty with the United States of Colombia. The influence of the administration in favor of the treaty is being strongly felt and it is not unlikely, despite the spirited opposition of Senator Morgan of Alabama, that the building of the canal will be assured at this session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The authorities have seized a consignment of 50,000 percussion caps in the cargo of the steamship Doric and are looking for more war material. The caps are supposed to be for the Chinese reform party which is in the American and European markets for military supplies. The Chinese diplomatic and consular officials in this country are on the alert and will protest at any shipments which are contrary to the inhibitions of the neutrality laws.

CARACAS, Feb. 17.—President Castro has issued a decree levying an extra war tariff on thirty articles of imported merchandise to meet the expenses of crushing the Matos rebellion. Much dissatisfaction is expressed owing to the continuance of the high prices on the necessities of life caused by the blockade. The rebels are especially active near the capital and a force of five hundred troops have been sent to attack them.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 17.—The German naval authorities have returned fifteen schooners captured from the Venezuelans during the blockade. Some of them were taken at anchor in the roadsteads and others were stopped while trying to run the blockade and enter La Guayra with provisions and military stores. Most of the Venezuelan vessels in coastwise and foreign commerce took refuge, during the naval investment, in neutral ports. These are now putting to sea again.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Cornell University and the hospital is full of patients. Three deaths occurred today. Eight hundred students have gone home. The severe cold weather continues and the sewer system of the campus and city is affected by it. The water supply comes from reservoirs under University control and has always been considered good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Extreme cold weather is reported throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. There is much suffering in all the large cities owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Production is still unable to keep up with the demand and the exhaustion of reserve supplies of coal makes the outlook gloomy. So far the winter has been the coldest in years.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—For the fifth time in the history of Southern California the citrus crop has been destroyed by frost. During the last ten days the mountains have been covered with snow and although the days are warm the thermometer has ranged low at night. Extraordinary efforts have been made to save the orange and lemon crops, but the injury is irreparable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The conditions in Honduras are threatening and a revolution is likely to break out at any time. Admiral Coghlan's fleet has been sent to watch proceedings and protect the interests of the United States. A strong naval force will be kept on both sides of the disturbed area.

Trouble for the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Today the House rejected the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill which carries \$77,000,000. There is a strong objection to giving the Army an extraordinary sum at a time when the pacification of the Philippines is so far advanced as to call for but a small force in that quarter.

British Steamer Sunk.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Kelvin side has been sunk at Para and the captain and crew drowned. The Kelvin side is a vessel of 2203 tons, which has been engaged in the meat trade between the Argentine republic and South Africa. She left Cape Town for Buenos Ayres on December 19.

Day Succeeds Shiras.

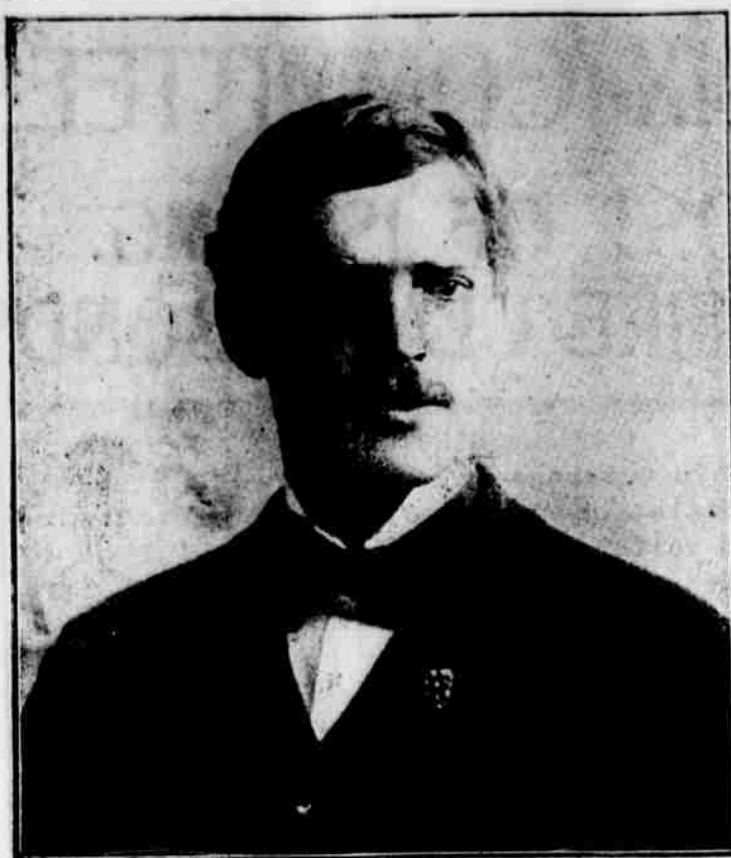
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court retired today and was succeeded by Judge Day, of Canton, O., formerly Secretary of State. The ceremony of induction was impressive and was witnessed by a distinguished audience.

Electric Car Held Up.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—An electric traction car running between here and Pasadena was held up tonight by two highwaymen. Thirty-two passengers were lined up and robbed of \$500.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—A company was organized here to establish a wireless telegraph system from San Francisco to Hawaii. The machinery for equipment has been ordered.

JAMES R. GARFIELD THE NEW U. S. COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS



JAMES R. GARFIELD.

James R. Garfield, the new Commissioner of Corporations, is the second son of President Garfield. He was born in Mentor, the little town in the neighborhood of Cleveland in which his father so long had his home, was graduated from Williams College, studied law in the city of New York, and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland in partnership with his brother, Harry A. Garfield. Both the Garfields have long been interested in public affairs, and have been identified with all movements which look toward better government. Mr. James R. Garfield has been a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he rendered important service in securing the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices Act. A strong Republican by conviction and by party affiliation, Mr. Garfield has always placed principle above party, and has been a conspicuous example of rational and well-balanced independence.

MOMMSEN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Mommson, the historian, has been injured in a cab accident.

Theodore Mommson was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1817; studied law and theology at Kiel and was professor of Roman Law at Leipzig in 1848, but was dismissed for political reasons. He was called to Zurich in 1852, to Breslau in 1854 and to Berlin in 1858 as professor of Ancient History. His great work, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, laid the foundation for the scientific study of Roman antiquities. The concluding volume of his Roman History, dealing with imperial Rome, will not appear until after his death.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steamer Olive foundered at sea in a gale. Eighteen lives were lost.

VIENNA, Austria, February 17.—The Austrian and Russian governments will present an identical note to the Turkish government demanding reforms in Macedonia. The note is approved by all the powers except Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Secretary Root, of the war department, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator George Turner of Washington will constitute the American Alaskan boundary board, which will take up the matter of the disputed boundary with Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—On account of the opposition of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama it is believed that it will be impossible to secure a ratification of the Panama canal treaty at this session of Congress. With this prospect in view negotiations are progressing for prolonging the option on the proposed route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—The United States Venezuelan protocol has been agreed upon and signed. It provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the American claims, the commission to consist of one American and one Venezuelan. The commissioners are to meet in Caracas. In the event of their failure to agree the dispute is to be referred to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, for settlement.

LONDON, February 17.—As a result of the failure of Turkey to institute reforms in Macedonia, a congress of the European nations has been called to deal with the matter.

The calling of this congress is one of the most significant things that has happened in international matters for years. In some respects it overshadows in importance the Peace Congress at The Hague called at the request of the Czar. The last congress of nations to deal with the Turkish question was that held at Berlin following the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield secured the island of Cyprus as security for Britain's expense in enforcing the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Feb. 18.—There have been a total of 121 deaths in the plague lazaretto. Unreported deaths have occurred outside.

PANAMA, Feb. 18.—The differences between the Central American Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala have been amicably settled.

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 18.—The local anarchist organization has developed a German citizen who has taken an oath to kill Kaiser Wilhelm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—The combination of Chicago packers has been enjoined against entering upon a combination contemplated in restraint of trade.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 18.—In order to place Americans at the head of the Government, the Moros of Mindanao have consecrated Captain Pershing a Dato, or Governor.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS PREPARE THEIR PLANS FOR THE TERM OF WORK

Members of Lower House Choose Officials for the Session In Caucus.

When the Legislature meets at 10 o'clock this morning there will be many new faces and some old ones, many disappointments and some trouble over the settlement of the various places which are to be filled. The caucuses of the party last evening fixed the men who are to be chosen, but there is still the troubling matter of committee places, and the outlook is that there will be some difficulty in arranging the various chairmanships to the satisfaction of the members.

The Senate is in excellent shape and the members in the city, meeting with the members of the Republican Executive Committee, had no trouble in settling upon the men who are to fill the various places in the gift of the upper house. The Senate, having its principal committees in shape, will lose no time in getting to work, and it is the expectation that business will be commenced at once. The message of Governor Dole has been prepared and it is the plan to send it to the two houses as soon as they convene. In this case it is more than likely that the county bill will be introduced and immediately sent to a committee, a translation of it being made or purchased, and then there will follow work of the kind which will mean that the Senate will be through its labors as soon as possible.

There will be no such quick work in the House, for the first thing after the receipt of the message of the Governor will be the adjournment until afternoon for the purpose of giving the Speaker time for the arranging of his committees. There will be held a caucus at which the various committee places will be decided. At least this is the plan, though to one who looks on it may seem somewhat perfunctory as there will be little to be done, the Hawaiian members having agreed on everything in advance.

This was demonstrated yesterday when a caucus of the thirteen Hawaiian members of the House was held for the purpose of fixing up the slate of appointments. There was little trouble in arriving at a conclusion, and when the caucus met last evening there was less trouble in putting it through, for with thirteen votes to only seven from the other side the program was rushed along swimmingly. The recommendations of the Executive Committee of the party were received with scorn and only followed in the selection of a few men.

The question was raised as soon as the caucus was called to order and the first votes showed the solid quality of the majority as to the value of the caucus. It was held that a free caucus was one into which the members came with a disposition to treat matters as they came up with an open mind. It was developed, however, that the thirteen had banded themselves together to run the caucus, and it was reported the Legislature as well, having

promises of support from certain Home Rule members to carry through all the measures that they might wish. As soon as this was voiced, however, the disclaimers and the indignation of Keellin and others demonstrated that they did not wish to be so charged, and the caucus then proceeded to vote on the places. Before this was done there was some preliminary skirmishing which left the ranks undisturbed. When the list had been completed down to the speaker it was found that there was not even island pride left undisturbed by the inner caucus, for Kallil of Kauai, who was asked to nominate John Randall from the same island, declared that he was in the combination and could not do so. The vote on the various places was practically the same as that by which the men present refused to accept the list of recommendations of the Executive Committee, thirteen to seven, and after providing that there should be no time lost in securing the committee places after the reading of the message, the caucus adjourned.

The list of officials and those named for the various places is as follows: Speaker, Jonah Kumalae; vice-speaker, Sam. Keellin; clerk, Solomon Meheua; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. S. Kaleo; messenger, S. K. Maleo; stenographer, George Thieleman; janitor, Moses Kellian; interpreter, W. J. Coelho.

The nominations were: Solomon Meheua, H. C. Austin, W. H. Coney, clerk; Adam Duncan, J. K. Nakookoo, J. H. S. Kaleo, sergeant-at-arms; B. J. Wright, B. H. Kelekolio, S. K. Maleo, messenger; George Thieleman, stenographer; Moses Kellian, janitor; W. J. Coelho, W. G. Sheldon, interpreter; Jonah Kumalae, S. F. Chillingworth, John Randall, speaker; Sam. Keellin, Wm. Wright, Pulaa, vice-speaker.

At the same time there was held a meeting of the Senators and committee-men. There was raised the question of the filling of the places in the organization. Several places were to be filled and the list was arranged without trouble as follows: President, C. L. Crabbe; vice-president, J. D. Paris; secretary, William Savidge; assistant secretary, Noa Aluli; sergeant-at-arms, William Holi Thornton; chaplain, the Rev. J. M. Ezera; interpreter, John E. Bush; messenger, David Kama; janitor, Solomon Paawela.

The executive committee at its meeting recommended the appointment of R. W. Filler for the road board at Wailuku on the recommendation of the Maui committee. It was recommended as well that Eli J. Crawford be given the post of Hawaiian interpreter in the courts during the absence of John E. Bush.

At a meeting of the Home Rulers it was decided that J. K. Paele should have the complimentary vote for the Speaker and generally speaking that the members of the party should hang together in voting for bills and amendments.

DEATH OF A JAPANESE PRINCE AND STATESMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—Prince Komatsu died today. He was a member of the Imperial family and has done distinguished service in many departments of public life. His last official appearance was as the representative of the Emperor at the coronation of King Edward. His son, who now becomes the head of the family, is a naval officer who was attached to the cruiser Naniwa at the time that vessel visited Honolulu in 1893 and afterwards took an active part in the war between China and Japan.

Germany Advises Turkey.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Germany, though refusing to sign the identical note demanding reforms in Macedonia, is strongly urging the Porte to improve the methods of public administration in that province. The war feeling has somewhat abated in Bulgaria since the arrest of the revolutionary committees but the strain continues in Macedonia.

Cyclone at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Feb. 18.—In a cyclone which occurred here today many people were injured and great damage was done to property.

Brazilian Riots.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Election riots occurred today in which several people were killed.

Fraudulent Use of Mails.

TAMPA, Feb. 18.—Helen Wilman has been indicted for the fraudulent use of the mails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Attorney General Knox called the Panama Canal Company that the United States will accept the company's offer to sell its interests in the Panama canal for \$40,000,000, subject to the ratification of the canal treaty now before the Senate.

REPORT OF LAND OFFICE

Olaa Farmers Said to Be Doing Well.

Commissioner E. S. Boyd has sent to Governor Dole his report upon the lands of the Territory and his recommendations as to their future. The report is voluminous, and contains, besides, a general resume of the work of the land office, an account of the visit of Mr. Boyd to Washington, and his correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior relative to land matters and to the Kohala ditch bill.

Boyd's report shows that 6,599 acres were taken up in the Territory during the year under the right to purchase lease, while 136 acres were settled by homesteaders. Nearly all of this land was in Hilo, Puna, Kona, Kau, Kohala and Hamakua, and is an increase over the previous year.

In his report Commissioner Boyd says:

Most of the lands taken up, as represented in above table, were in Olaa. The demand for homesteads in Olaa is surprising, and we are supplying the demand as fast as the nature of the land and roads will permit. And it is hoped that the remaining lots in this section will be opened up at an early day; in fact, it has been practically so decided.

The advent of the Hilo Railway in this region largely accounts for the demand, where heretofore transportation was a considerable item and sometimes an impossibility; which was largely responsible for the failure of former homesteaders, has now been practically eliminated, and attendant to the present progress shown by homesteaders in Olaa.

I have great faith that farming will be a success in this and adjacent tracts.

The demand for homesteads in the other districts has been good, and in fact a marked increase of intending settlers desiring land is quite evident.

Several tracts of land in Puna for which surveys have been completed during this period will be thrown open for settlement. There is quite a demand for land in Puna; lack of desirable land has been a set back, as it is well known that Puna is practically covered with Pahoehoe, and lots had to be laid out in pockets and to suit the conditions; to lay lots on Pahoehoe is simply waste of time and money.

In Hamakua and Kohala, 38 lots of Kaapahu, and remaining lots in Pohakaea and Paaulo tract have been opened up for settlement during a month or so ago, and quite a few lots have been taken up.

Settlement in these districts must necessarily be slow, solely on account of lack of transportation facilities, and also the impression left upon intending settlers by the drought that very nearly destroyed all developments in these districts during the last two years, as it depends entirely on rain for its moisture. Disastrous fires occurred in the Hamakua forest from the middle of last year to and including the early part of January this year, and unfortunately it originated in the very middle of the drought; consequently, the undergrowth was very dry and inflammable, nothing could hinder its progress, though many attempts to check it were made, but such attempts were not successful until a good portion of the forest was burned.

Mr. Boyd refers also to the damage done in the Hamakua district through forest fires. He says that in Kona land transactions have decreased through lack of new surveys. There has been little land taken up on Maui, which is accounted for by the Commissioner by lack of roads. Mr. Boyd says that the opening of the Haulea tract on Oahu was a success, and also highly commends the Wahiawa farmers.

Kauai lands are mostly under lease, and Mr. Boyd thinks it a matter of congratulation that the land in Waiohi in Hanalei has not been taken up, though opened. The right to purchase leases are reported to have been most popular.

Boyd also explains the lease of the land of Manuka, a 25,000 acre tract on Kau, for \$75 a year, which he says was for the purpose of protecting the forests. The land is described as simply barren lava waste. This is the transaction criticized by the Mitchell Commission.

Breaking further of the necessity for

MUST SEE KILAUEA

Many Volcano Visitors Who Enjoyed Trip.

"A visitor to Hawaii who fails to see the volcano misses one of the finest sights to be seen anywhere in the world," said Mr. C. F. Eggert, of the Eggert Shoe Company, of Seattle, who is now spending a few weeks enjoying the delights of our climate and scenery. "I came very near going away without visiting your greatest attraction, for the reason that I had heard that the trip was a very rough one, and that there was nothing at the end of it worth the seeing."

"But I fell into the hands of some good and disinterested friends who told me that by no means would I be treating myself fairly unless I visited Kilauea, and so I determined to risk all the horrible things that might befall one so bold as to venture forth in one of your inter-island steamers, and to say that I was glad that I went is but mildly expressing my delight. The ocean voyage was not more disagreeable than ocean traveling in general, and even if it had been I would have been more than repaid by what I saw at the volcano. It is a trip that no visitor to Hawaii should fail to take, and I shall ever hereafter be a more enthusiastic talker on the attractions of a visit to your beautiful islands than I could have been had I not seen your volcano."

Mr. Eggert was warmly corroborated in his statements by Mr. H. Tuggey and Mr. Huggins, both of whom accompanied him on the trip to the volcano, while a number of other guests expressed regrets that evil reports had caused them to give up the idea of going to the volcano until now their time is too short. While a number of recent visitors will go back to the States and tell of their disappointment in Hawaii because they were dissuaded from visiting its greatest attraction, the gentlemen above quoted will be enthusiastic advocates of travel this way wherever they may go.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.
You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.
You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.
You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

.....

opening lands, the Commissioner says: It is a criticism sometimes made on work of this office that lands have been laid out in advance of the construction of roads, whereby smaller value attached to the land itself and the settler was hampered in the operations for lack of suitable roads, both of which statements are undeniably correct.

On the other hand, if such opening of lands were held back until suitable roads were completed, would cause an indefinite delay in land transactions, and the results so far achieved would not now be in evidence.

"This appropriation can only be expended as designated by the item, that is to say for 'Preliminary Roads and Trails.' We are about to construct some very necessary work during the coming year under this appropriation, and can only be temporary as the construction of suitable roads rests with the Superintendent of Public Works. However, we expect to relieve, as far as practicable, the situation for the time being until such time as the Department of Public Works can take the matter of road construction through homesteads in hand.

The problem which this office has to face is whether to delay indefinitely the opening of public lands until roads can be completed, or to meet the demand for lands by rougher immediate means of access, with the expectation that improved roads will follow the settlement of lands. I say, supply the demand as an initiative, and the rest will shape itself.

A list is also given of all lands sold or leased during the year, and the expenditures and receipts are set out. Reference is also made to the need for forest preservation.

Commissioner Boyd asks for an appropriation of \$23,128 for the next two years. He asks for an additional \$30,000, which includes \$5,000 for the expenses of the Commissioner's visit to Washington and \$15,000 for the fencing and maintenance of forest reservations. This latter item Boyd says is very necessary, as the forests are properly under the protection of the land office and money is required for their preservation.

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS HERALD KUHIO'S COMING

Space-Writers Who Tell All They Know and a Great Deal More About Hawaii's Delegate in Congress.

Prince Cupid is attracting much attention from mainland newspaper writers. One of the current stories, given below, occurred simultaneously in the Oregonian, Philadelphia Press, and other leading journals:

Washington, Jan. 25.—Washington is soon to be visited by the Delegate-elect from the Territory of Hawaii, Prince "Cupid." The society devotees who worship anything that smacks of royalty, no matter how barbaric, are trying to strain their tongues to pronounce the delegate's real name, which is Jonah Kalaniana'ole. The hol polloi, among whom are those who will see that the delegate has a good time, will be content with the simpler title of Prince "Cupid."

One of the first cablegrams over the new Pacific cable announced that Prince "Cupid" was preparing to astonish Washington by appearing in regal style. The item stated that the Hawaiian Legislature would be asked to appropriate \$10,000 for the use of the Prince in maintaining a royal establishment and "cutting a swath." This has piqued the curiosity of the smart set, always on the look out for something new and outre. It is not at all probable that the Territorial Legislature will authorize such an expenditure, and if it does President Governor Dole will have sense enough to use his veto power.

Prince "Cupid" does not need this help to maintain himself in royal style, as he and his wife are wealthy. The present Delegate Wilcox does not take much stock in the report that Prince "Cupid" proposes to perpetuate the glories of the old Hawaiian monarchy in his capacity as representative of the Territory of Hawaii. The fact is that despite his royal birth Prince "Cupid" is a very democratic sort of fellow. He is fond of the good things of life and is lavish in the expenditure of his wealth, but at the same time he is not possessed of any Quixotic ideas of royal display. He is prepared to maintain an establishment in Washington that promises to become noted for fine entertaining, but the notion that he will establish a court and exact court etiquette will be dispelled. The prince has been democratic enough to accept republican conditions in Hawaii and looks on the monarchical glories as a thing of the past.

During the visits of Liliuokalani, when affairs were in a state of transition in Hawaii, and even after the Republic had been established, the dusky ex-monarch maintained many of the forms of her barbaric court during her travels and stay in this country. Her attendants always approached her with the strictest regard for court etiquette, but only those society faddists who are ready to kiss the hand of royalty paid any attention to these forms. Now when the ex-Queen comes to Washington she lives as an ordinary American. The title of "Your Majesty" is forgotten. Prince "Cupid" is an observing individual, and appreciates the danger of making himself ridiculous. He is not likely to repeat the performance of ex-Queen Lili, unless his head should be turned by a society clique who would make of him a social lion.

That Prince "Cupid" will have a good time during his official service in Washington goes without saying. He is a true "sport." He is a thorough

man of the world and exceedingly fond of all sports and games. He will be as great a "fan" at baseball games as Senator Gorman or as President Roosevelt and the British Ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, used to be before official dignity forbade their "rooting" for some favorite ball team. There is nothing in the calendar of sports that the Hawaiian delegate will not patronize.

PRINCE HANDY WITH HIS FISTS.

The Prince is amply able to take care of himself. He is a trained boxer and in his brief career so far has made an international reputation by the use of his fists. Three years ago he and his wife made a trip around the world. They visited Canada, England, Africa and went back home by way of Australia. This little tour cost them about \$42,000, but they got their money's worth. It was marked by two fist encounters in which the Prince came off first best. In Canada he was mistaken for a negro, something that is a deadly insult to the royal gentleman. A foolish Canadian referred to him as a "nigger" and Prince Cupid promptly responded with a straight from the shoulder blow. A pretty little fight ensued in which the Prince was getting the better of the insulter, when friends intervened. The fight ended, explanations were made and the two men became good friends.

On the same trip, an Italian made a similar mistake and applied the opprobrious epithet whereupon Prince Cupid gave the descendant of the Caesars a trouncing. He found, as some of our naval officers did not long ago, that it is rather dangerous to get into a row in Italy. He was arrested, but upon the intercession of an American consul was released after paying a fine of \$500. The Southern Congressmen who are so sensitive on the race question are to be warned in advance that Prince Cupid is not a "black and tan" although he may not be a "lily white." His prowess in the use of his fists will impress this fact upon the Southern gentlemen.

MAY GIVE HAWAIIAN BANQUETS.

Prince Cupid has had his share of royal entertainments and in the old days participated in all the semi-barbaric festivities and ceremonies of his native isles. His wife is very fond of display and his ample fortune, which is reckoned at over half a million, has permitted him to indulge her tastes. If she cares to institute the Hawaiian banquet or "luau" in their Washington establishment she will be indulged and the social world will have its jaded appetite stimulated. The truth is that the Prince and his wife will be urged to give entertainments of this kind and they promise to become as popular as the hospitality of the former Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu. The delegate's little quota of flowers from the Botanical Gardens will hardly meet the demands of a Hawaiian feast and function, as wreaths of flowers in the greatest profusion are the feature of such affairs. The royal pair may, and no doubt will, introduce the strange food delicacies that have made the Hawaiian Islands celebrated.

Prince Cupid is now making a tour of the Hawaiian Islands in order to become acquainted with the needs of his people before coming to Washington. He is expected to arrive here shortly in order to familiarize himself with his duties as a territorial delegate before the meeting of the next Congress, when he takes his seat.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE ISSUE OF BONDS TO PAY BUBONIC PLAGUE CLAIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressman Edward La Rue Hamilton, a Republican member of the House Committee on Territories, introduced a bill today authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for an additional half million of dollars to settle the claims arising from bubonic plague fires.

CORTELYOU TAKES OATH

He Is Now a Member of United States Cabinet.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—

Mr. Cortelyou, late Secretary to the President, took the oath today as Secretary of Commerce.



NEED OF NEW LEGISLATION

Dole Would Save Work for Jury.

The report of Attorney General Dole of the work in his department up to January 1st, when his connection with the office was ended, has been submitted to Governor Dole.

Mr. Dole makes several important recommendations, one of which is that all officers of the government be bonded, the second to do away with a grand jury in the consideration of petty offenses. He refers also to the Osaki Mankichi case and to the great increase in the amount of crime in the Territory within the past eighteen months. Attention is paid also to the various embezzlements.

Referring to the need of new legislation Mr. Dole says:

"In this connection I again wish to recommend legislation which seems to me a matter of great public importance. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless upon presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' It has been settled by numerous judicial decisions that any offense which may or can be punished by loss of civil rights, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term exceeding one year, is an infamous offense. Various offenses classed as misdemeanors under the Republic and Monarchy and ordinarily punished by a small fine or a short term of imprisonment, can, under our laws, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years with loss of civil rights. This puts them beyond the jurisdiction of district magistrates. A boy who steals a pocketful of fruit or a handful of cigars, must either go unpunished and permitted to do so again and again with impunity until he is educated into the habits of a thief, or else he must be indicted by a grand jury and tried by a petit jury. Busy men who are public spirited enough to willingly sacrifice their time to the government when necessary, complain, and justly complain, that it is an imposition to be compelled to sit day after day and week after week, hearing these trivial cases. Yet, with the law as it now exists, there is no help for them. It is almost equally burdensome upon witnesses. It congests the court calendars in Honolulu, and even in other circuits, to such an extent that it is almost impossible for men litigating their civil rights on the law side of the court to obtain a hearing. It adds greatly to the burdens of the judiciary and the Attorney General's department, and it unnecessarily and largely increases the expenses of both of these departments. I believe it is also an injustice to a person accused of a minor offense to set this unwieldy and ponderous machinery in motion against him, when he might, at a comparatively small cost of time and trouble, have a prompt trial before a district magistrate, with the right of appeal to a jury if he desires it. It is furthermore an injustice from the fact that, as the law now stands, even though he is fined only a dollar or imprisoned only for a day, he can never vote or hold office unless he is pardoned by the Governor. I also believe that the public is better protected from crime where justice is speedy and sure and punishments are comparatively light, than where it is slow, expensive and uncertain, and the offender, if convicted is more severely dealt with. I recommend a careful revision by the legislature of the punishments prescribed for minor offenses. I made this recommendation two years ago. I believe the present legislature will be alive to the public necessity in this matter."

The other side of the story: Singleton—"What's that trouble, old man; you look all broke up." Wederly—"You would doubtless look broke up, too, if you had a mother-in-law like mine, and she—" Singleton—"Ha! The old, old story; she's coming to spend a few weeks with you, I suppose." Wederly (sadly)—"No; on the contrary, she has been with us two months, and today she was compelled to return home. She nursed my wife through a bad case of fever, took care of the baby, attended to the household duties, mended my clothes, and loaned me five dollars on three different occasions. Oh, I tell you, that woman is an earthly angel if there ever was one."—Ez.

Carleanness: Wiggle—"He has one foot in the grave already." Wiggle—"Why he looks young enough; explain yourself." Wiggle—"He left it in the Philippines."—Harvard Lampoon.

WORK FOR A COLLEGE

Lahainaluna Out For Larger Field.

What shall be done with Lahainaluna Seminary is a question which promises to occupy the attention of the Legislature, and the outcome is to be watched with interest not only by the friends of that institution, but as well by people of Honolulu, for there promises to be a side issue in regard to it which will make the question a live one all the way.

Principal Reeves, of Lahainaluna, has evolved a plan for the remaking of the school, which has drawn to it many warm advocates. Taking up the act of 1890, which provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the first year, and thereafter of an increase of \$1,000 a year until a maximum of \$25,000 is reached from the national treasury, the advocates of the school have decided to ask the legislature to provide for the establishment in place of the old school of an agricultural college at Lahainaluna. For this purpose the standard of the school must be raised and the faculty placed at such a level as will make the college worthy of the name.

Samuel Kellinot will make the fight for the improvement of the school, as he says there must be something done as the continuance of the institution on its present basis seems impossible and it should be made better. There is involved another question, as under the deed of gift the grounds are to revert to the estate of the donor, when they cease to be used for school purposes, and the water supply of Lahaina depends on the maintenance of the school there.

The project will meet with strong objections owing to the fact of the comparative isolation of Lahaina, when considered in connection with the capital. There is in no other territory an agricultural experiment station maintained apart from the agricultural college, and the object which is behind the general plan, in the opinion of many, is to have the experiment station taken away from Honolulu and placed in connection with the agricultural college, if one is established at Lahaina. This, in the opinion of many of those who have followed the interesting and valuable work of Director Smith, would be exceedingly detrimental to progress and might involve in the end its being transferred to the school, which would destroy its value in connection with federal government institutions.

There has been expressed the fear that there would be such an absorption, and the Live Stock Association has had the matter considered by a committee, with the result that the lawyers on it have decided that there need not be such diversion of funds. The members of the association feel however, that there could be no such establishment at Lahainaluna without endangering the work, and they will stand for an agricultural college here, if such can be secured.

There is now a committee of Oahu College trustees considering the question of incorporating this branch into the curriculum there, the fact that the school has the room, the dairy and the laboratory being strong points in favor of such a development. In case this is decided upon, the making of the school a recognized agricultural college, in the meaning of the federal statute, would bring into existence a free agricultural course, where the students would have the advantage of the nearness of the experiment station and the work done there would be of use to the school and vice versa.

Other suggestions are that the agricultural college be made a development of the high school or of the normal school, and all these suggestions will be thrashed out before any final action is taken. The general sentiment is that the school or college should be here, instead of in one of the outlying towns of the Islands.



Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, \$1.00
Per Year, \$10.00
Per Year, Foreign, \$12.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : FEBRUARY 20

MATTERS OF DETAIL.

There can be no contest between people who want small farmers to come to Hawaii singly, in groups or any other way, so long as they come, and those who agree with Governor Doie in the colony idea, providing means are taken that will bring results. If colonies will come, well and good. That means more producers added to the white population and they will be welcomed. But the advertiser has feared that if the Territory waited until farm communities began moving en masse, it would be a long time in peopling its vacant acres.

The West has been settled up in the individual way. Land was surveyed and then advertised to be opened at a given time upon such and such terms. When the time came to pre-empt there were plenty of people there to take quarter-sections. The advertiser holds that the same methods would be efficacious here. It is by no means enmored of the Island land system as it stands. There is too much room in it for humber. Dummy homesteaders come in to get land for graziers and Settlement Associations are formed by men who do not attempt to comply with the spirit of the law and who are merely acquiring land for speculation. Where there is one genuine settlement like that at Wahiawa there are five which are not genuine. What this paper wants to see on the upland soil is the farmer who will work it. There are plenty of farmers who want to come. To get them the available land should be spread out. There is plenty of it, graziers, knockers, California boomers and confirmed pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where is it? Well, the Land Commissioner, when he went to Washington a year or two ago, carried a list that filled nine columns of newspaper space. He is now getting up a pamphlet which will tell the whole story and supplementing it are the letters of men who have made small farming pay. Much of this land should, however, be surveyed and mapped and then advertised through the railroads and steamship lines. It does not do to leave it as it is and then expect people to buy. Hawaii must adopt the general Western method of getting an agricultural population and when it does it will prosper.

Somebody said the other day that this agitation should have begun thirty years ago. No doubt. California and the Northwest lost lots of time but they are making up for it today and that is precisely what Hawaii should do. Nothing can be gained by grieving over lost opportunities when the chance exists to make new ones.

It is a matter of regret to Hawaii that Senator Morgan should persist in his opposition to the Panama canal. Any Isthmian canal that will facilitate commerce between the two oceans is better than no canal at all, and if a fight is to come on between the friends of Panama and Nicaragua it will be many a long year before a ditch will be dug. Most people here who have given the matter thought, prefer the Nicaragua to the Panama route, but everybody agrees that a Panama canal would answer all the commercial uses which have so strongly recommended the Nicaragua project in the past. What the United States wants and needs is a short cut to the Pacific and it is not the most useful patriotism to stand in the way even if the choice of the one route over the other was not free from attendant scandals.

Tourists have been got by hard work for hundreds of places on the mainland which do not offer one-tenth as many attractions as Honolulu. Long usage has accustomed them to being sought after and they do not take the trouble to look up unbeat paths. Only a few adventurous spirits do that. The advertiser in view of what other pleasure and health resorts have done, does not doubt that a campaign for tourists, if systematically and perseveringly followed up, will be highly productive.

The fact that John D. Rockefeller wired orders to several Senators to oppose the anti-trust bill was given out by the President himself. The result to the Standard Oil magnate has been most disconcerting. He and the other many multi-millionaires have determined to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's nomination if they can and a battle royal will occur in the next national convention. It remains to be seen whether the trusts or the people will win.

Southern California is about the worst place on earth for a rheumatic while Hawaii, especially Honolulu, is one of the best places. The peculiar excellence of this climate for the treatment of rheumatic complaints ought not to be forgotten by our tourist boomers.

It is plain from the action of the Hawaiian Republicans of the House in secret caucus that no white man need apply. When it comes to drawing a color line the Hawaiians use the point brush with a dexterous hand.

Southern California will lose some millions of dollars by its devastating frosts but it will be able to keep solvent as long as it has forty or fifty thousand tourists in its reach.

Germany is reaching out for Peking and has appropriated or will appropriate large sums for the support of German schools there. The president of the Society for the Preservation of

THE LEGISLATURE AT HAND.

Today the second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will convene, this time there being a safe Republican majority in both branches. The work which confronts it is of the most important nature and the outlook is that the two months may draw to a close without the accomplishment of all that has been laid out for the session.

Of prime importance is the action upon the County bill, which has been made the subject of the most careful thought on the part of the best men of the majority party. The measure is now well understood and the members of both houses have given a week to the consideration of its provisions, and when it is taken up, which will be done as soon as organization is complete, the amendment of the bill will proceed with rapidity, and there will be developed a measure which will be coherent and will afford the best possible basis for the inauguration of the new form of control.

There is an ambition on the part of all the members for the improvement of the Territory, and the appropriation bills promise to be large, owing to the new roads and bridges, the wharves and landings which will be pushed by the island members. The questions which are to be considered outside these general provisions are principally amendments to existing laws, having for their aim the reform of the procedure in the courts and the Torrens land act. All of the bills which are to be brought before the Legislature will be closely watched by the leaders of the party and as well by the citizens, for much is expected of the first legislature controlled by the dominant party of the nation, and the hopes for good and sound laws will be fulfilled if hard work will make it possible.

The Senate has met and its caliber is known. The quality of the House is to be tested, and while some obnoxious measures are to be expected the session promises to be free from vicious legislation and to be one during which the various branches of the government will work in close harmony for the good of the Territory.

INTERESTS THAT CLASH.

Among those who are most eager to discourage small farming in Hawaii are the cattle and sheep men. They want the non-sugar producing land for themselves. The circumstance recalls the fact that, in the building up of the West, the small farmer has had more trouble with the grazier than with the Indian. Cattlemen kept the great Northwest unpeopled for thirty years. Their habit was to say to all comers that the soil would not grow anything but bunchgrass, and that there was no market for general produce and no roads to transport it. Much stress was laid on the pests. For a long time the scheme worked; but finally the settlers crowded in, dislodged the grazier from the fertile valleys and mesas, and today the region is full of prosperous small farms and good homes. At the same time the new farm country is producing more marketable beef than it did in the grazing days. It is being proved there that a thousand farmers occupying 100,000 acres of land raise more beef and mutton than a group of graziers did on the same tract. The reason why is easy to see. Where the farmer feeds special forage crops to cattle and gets good results, the grazier let his stock shift for itself on the bunchgrass and it did only fairly well.

California has had the same experience. In the early days there were no fences in the land. The graziers would not have them. Some time in the fifties a fence law was enacted, and this gave the farmer the chance which he has so well improved that California—once pronounced a desert—has become one of the great agricultural states in the Union and an immense producer of live stock as well. Everywhere the grazier had to be fought. Slowly but surely he was pushed into the corners, and while this was being done the production of beef cattle did not diminish. In 1850 there were but 872 farms in California, but by 1890 they had increased to 52,894, while the value of cattle had increased since 1880 alone no less than 70 per cent. The figures for the ten years ending in 1900 do not appear as fully in McCarthy's Statistician as we could wish, but as the value of live stock had only increased 46 per cent in the rest of the country while it was increasing 70 per cent in California, and as the process has gone steadily ahead, it may be reasonably inferred that the value of cattle in California is at least 100 per cent more than it was twenty years previously when the ranges occupied nearly all of Southern California and much of the remaining state acreage.

Judging from the experience of the West and what may be seen here, great cattle ranges, however profitable to the individual, are a detriment to the country as a whole. They occupy soil which is suitable for small farming, and do not produce as much or such good beef and mutton as farming communities would. So long as graziers hold the best tracts the land cannot settle up. It is because of this that Congress, in its wisdom, restricted the time limit of leases here and forbade the disposal of more than 1,000 acres of public land to a single individual or corporation. Congress knew what Hawaii needed and it means to shape conditions accordingly, even if it has to turn our land administration over to the Federal Government.

KAUAI AND THE SCHOOLS.

The favor that the Republican County bill, which leaves school administration as it is, finds with the Republican school authorities here, is made the subject of a rare's nest sensation in the Bulletin. One would think from the attitude of that paper yesterday that some dire scandal had been unearthed. Instead we find nothing more than the spectacle of Republican officials working for the success of a Republican measure and doing it in the most open and legitimate way. The letters in favor of the educational status quo, written by Secretary Rodgers, were not dark-lantern affairs and the secretary has not the slightest objection to their becoming public. Why anyone should think the contrary is more than he knows or can find out.

As to the special complaint of Kauai gentlemen who hastened to give letters to the press which they affected to believe were private and personal, it is enough to say that the figures of school expenditure do not show that Kauai has been unjustly treated. The total amount paid out for school buildings in the entire Territory for the eighteen months ending December 31, 1902, was \$3,100.90. Of this amount there was spent on Kauai \$4,831.25 or more than on all the other islands together, Oahu included. Moreover, bids are now being advertised for to erect a teachers' cottage at Lihue which will probably cost about \$1000.

It may be added that one of the gentlemen "exposing" Dr. Rodgers is pushing a bill to give each of five counties a superintendent of public instruction at \$6000 per annum or \$15,000 in all. At present he is getting \$1200 per year as principal of a school and would not mind the \$3,000 job at all. Naturally he is much opposed to the continuance of the present system which has the marked demerit of saving for the taxpayers so much good money which otherwise might be passed to private account.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM has an enviable reputation as a cure for rheumatism. Abundant testimony is at hand to show its wonderful efficacy in curing this painful and treacherous ailment. Pain Balm is pleasant and is as quick as a speedy cure for sprains, bruises, burns and sores. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

REPUBLICANS TO
FIX COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 1)

read the bill for the first time. It provides in the first section for the repeal of the income tax law, and in the second section that it shall take effect on the first day of July, 1903.

NEW RULES.

Senator Brown offered a resolution to have the chair appoint a committee to go over the rules of the Senate, specifying that he be not a member. Senator Baldwin objected, moving as an amendment that Brown be made chairman, stating that he had always been chairman during the days of the Monarchy, republic, and also of the last Legislature. The chair appointed Senators Brown, Dickey, and Kalua.

REPEAL OF BAILIFF LAW. Senator Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing Acts 9 and 10 of the Session Laws of 1901. Act 10 is the Humphreys bailiff law, and Act 9 is the law "to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description." All tools household goods, etc. are exempt under this act.

COUNTY BILL TRANSLATION.

Senator Dickey moved for the appointment of a joint committee from the House and Senate to have the county bill translated and enough copies printed for all the Hawaiian members of the Legislature. He said that a translation had already been made and it could be printed within two or three days. President Crabbe, as chairman of the county bill committee appointed at the special session, said that he did not believe that the committee had authority to order it translated, though a translation had been made, which the Senate could accept or not. Senator Isenberg moved that the translation be accepted as official, which Dickey amended by moving that it be referred to a committee, which will be done when the committee are appointed.

Senator Baldwin reminded the Senate

that a number of committees had been appointed at the special session, which had to make reports on the various departments, and Senator McCandless stated that the committee on the land office had been at work, but required further time as Commissioner Boyd is now away.

ACHI WANTS STATEHOOD.

Senator Achi introduced the following joint resolution: "Be it Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii that the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to pass, at an early date, an act enabling the people of this Territory who are citizens thereof and duly qualified to vote to meet in convention and frame and adopt a state constitution, whereby and whereunder this Territory may be admitted as a state into the Union."

"Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be and is hereby requested to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii in the Congress with the request that this resolution be laid before the Congress of the United States."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senator Baldwin asked that a recess be taken until his committee had again visited the Governor, which was granted. Upon the return of the committee Senator Baldwin reported that they had waited upon the Governor, who informed them that the message was ready, but he preferred to withhold it until the House was ready for business. The report was received and the committee discharged.

Senator McCandless suggested that the reports of the various public officials be referred to committees, whereupon the chair announced that he was not quite ready to appoint the committees. He stated that there were some sixteen or seventeen committees to appoint, some of which were superfluous, and he suggested that there be a wait until the committee on rules made its report. Senator Dickey rose to move that certain committees be stricken out, when Senator Brown interposed that the matter was already in the hands of the committee on rules. A recess was taken at 10:40 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session of the Senate was devoted to a consideration of the Rules of Order, and the Republican majority placed itself on record as opposed to the rule adopted by the last Home Rule Legislature.

Senator Brown reported for the committee on rules, after the Senate had been regularly called to order by President Crabbe.

The committee reported unanimously in favor of the adoption of the rules of 1901, with the amendments as herein-after stated.

Rule 7 is amended so as to strike out the clause making the stenographer a permanent officer, and he is to be chosen only when needed.

Rule 8, fixing the compensation of the Chaplain at \$100 for the session, is amended, as the compensation had already been fixed at \$150.

Rule 9 is changed so as to permit the presiding officer to vote in case of ties, and also where there is a vote by ayes and noes, instead of limiting him to a vote only upon ballot.

Under rule 11 the clerk, in addition to his other duties, is required to post each day a copy of the order of business. Senator Baldwin stated that this was the custom in the olden days.

Rule 14 is amended so that the sergeant at arms can purchase supplies only subject to the approval of the committee on accounts, instead of on his own motion. A change is made also

GET STRONG.

To get much benefit or happiness out of life one must have the average degree of strength. Weak persons always miss the cream and marrow of what the world has to offer. And yet what multitudes are weak! They would freely give all they have for strength and vigor yet know of no way to make the exchange; such people are easily tired and fall into low and melancholy moods; they are apt also to lose weight. Weakness is commonly the result of a diseased condition, often without pain or any acute symptoms. The appetite is poor, the digestion feeble, the blood pale and wanting in all the elements of true vitality. The trouble is with the nerves and the food system. The remedy is a safe and powerful tonic, cleanser and builder like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION which never fails to make the weak strong. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is a medicine of to-day. The products of the most advanced medical science enter into its composition. To it thousands owe renewed strength and zest for work and enjoyment. One bottle convinces. Dr. F. Hanger, of Canada, says: "I consider your preparation of cod liver oil an invaluable remedy in the treatment of weak, emaciated, nervous and dyspeptic patients. I have used it both in my practice and in my own family and met with the best of results in its use, the patients showing a gain from the first day it was used." It is effective in diseases of the blood, lungs and assimilation. You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists everywhere in the world.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The grand jury will meet again today after a three days' recess.

Land Commissioner Boyd left in the Kinoh for Maui yesterday.

Prof. Lyons is strongly in favor of making three counties of Hawaii.

Rev. Sidney Morgan, the new rector for the Hilo Episcopal church, arrived in the Mlowera.

Private letters received in this city from prominent Congressmen say that there will be no leper legislation at this session.

M. S. Miller of Colorado Springs has written to Bruce Cartwright inquiring about the chances for bringing about fifty families to Hawaii to settle.

Two new oil tanks in Tanktown, Iwilei, are now completed, and the first train of oil cars has been finished and is ready for the trade down the railroad line with fuel supplies.

About one-half of the furniture for the new Young Hotel has been received and is now being stored in vacant rooms in the building. The consignment came through from New York in about sixty days, making the first leg of the journey in the Siberia and finishing it in the Nebraskan. It is now contemplated to have the hotel ready for guests by May 1st.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Commissioner Gill yesterday heard further evidence in the Nevada case. The cross examination of W. M. Bray was concluded and Arthur Merry was also examined. Both were witnesses for the complainant.

Dr. O. E. Wall has invented a cycloramic camera which takes in the entire 360 degrees at one exposure. A photograph made from the top of the Judiciary building circles the horizon and provides a most effective view of Honolulu. It took Dr. Wall three weeks to make the machine but he finds him self forestalled by the invention of a Cornell University man who has just taken out patents.

striking out the section requiring that he shall be paid for making arrests or similar duties, Senator Brown stating that the Senate should not bind itself, but could vote him reward when necessary.

Rule 22 is amended, cutting the number of committees from sixteen to nine. The new committees are as follows: Ways and means; judiciary; public expenditures; lands, internal improvements, agriculture, etc.; public health and education; enrollment, revision and printing; rules and joint rules; miscellaneous petitions. The committees omitted are those on military; claims; intoxicants; municipal and county laws; elections; and food adulteration.

Senator Brown explained that there would be a special committee on county government, and also for military.

In support of this amendment, Senator Baldwin explained the difficulties under which the Senate worked last time, when there were many committees and ever member had three or four, so that it was difficult to secure a meeting of any one. By reducing the number of committees and increasing the work of each he thought that time would be saved, and there would be less likelihood of clashes.

Rule 23 was amended so as to give the ways and means committee authority to examine into all offices as well as the treasury, though it was stated that this was not to mean expending of all the offices, as the auditor is employed for that purpose.

Rule 28 was amended so that all printing should go through the committee on accounts, instead of through a separate committee.

Rule 33 was amended so as to remove the ten-minute time limit on debates, the committee of the whole to fix the limit at its pleasure. Senator Baldwin said that he didn't believe in limiting debate, as he thought a man should be allowed to speak as long as he wanted to, and Senator Baldwin added that the rule had been a dead letter anyway.

Rule 55 was amended so as to require a two-thirds instead of a majority vote to enforce the "previous question." Senator Brown stated that he didn't believe in the previous question, and did not think the minority should be shut off by the majority. He said he always wanted to hear what the minority had to say and didn't believe in shutting off debate.

Senator Baldwin said he was in favor of the amendment also, that though the Republicans did not have a two-thirds to enforce the new rule, and it was in favor of the other side, he believed in having both sides heard.

Senator McCandless thought it a mistake to change the old rule as he thought it would be required at times. He moved that the old rule stand.

Baldwin replied that he did not believe a simple majority should control, that when the minority was wrong he believed the opposition could be trusted to stop debate.

McCandless replied that there was a big lot of work, and that the opposition could entirely block the work of the majority, by one man talking for twenty-four hours, followed then by each of his colleagues, there would be no remedy to stop them. While probably the Home Rulers would not do such a thing, he did not think the hands of the majority should be tied.

Senator Kalaupokalani seconded Brown's motion and it carried, McCandless and Achi voting against it.

In Rule 60 Senator Brown reported the amendment of the committee that the first two readings of a bill may be by title, but stating that he had since found that the proposed amendment was in conflict with the Organic Act. The Organic Act provides that every act shall have three readings, and Senator Brown was doubtful if reading by title would be sufficient. Senator Dickey thought that the practice of the United States Congress favored the opposite view, and he believed it was the intention of Congress to adopt that practice for Hawaii. Senator Brown advised however that it was better not to take chances, as the matter would have to be decided in the courts anyway, so the amendment was voted down.

Rule 61 was amended so as to allow

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. I have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 19, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
O. Brower & Co.	1,000,000	100	40	40
L. S. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Sw.	5,000,000	30	24 1/2	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	26	
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	30	21	22 1/2
Kihel Plan Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		
Kohala	500,000	100		
Koloa	500,000	100		
McCandless Sug. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	4 1/2	4 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		
Onomae	1,000,000	20	10 1/2	
Ookala	500,000	80		
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	10	10 1/2
Olopana	1,000,000	100		
Pasadena Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	1,500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	1,750,000	100	95	100
Waialua Ag. Co.	4,500,000	100	10	55
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	250,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	85	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	500,000	50	90	
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,000,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		90
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
5 p. c.			105	
O. R. & L. Co.				
6 p. c.			104 1/2	
Oloa P. N. S. P. Co.				
Oloa P. N. S. P. Co.				
Oloa P. N. S. P. Co.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.			100 1/2	
Kahuku 5 p. c.				100
Pioneer Mill Co.				100

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day.	BAROM.		THERM.		Humidity	Clouds	Wind.	Force
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Min.	Max.				
February	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
1	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
2	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
3	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
4	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
5	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
6	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
7	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
8	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
9	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
10	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
11	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20
12	7.50	10.00	67	74	0.25	5-10	SE	10-20

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The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
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The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Canton, Mass.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
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the disorders to be sought in a medicine of the
kind, and cures everything that is employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains its world-
renowned and well-merited reputation for the
cure of the kidneys, pain in the back, and
neuritis, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for impurity of the blood,
eczema, pimples, spots, skin eruptions and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
sarsaparilla, etc., to the detriment of the patient's
health and ease of mind. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisons from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
disipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the enervating influence of
long residence in hot, sultry climates.
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ing state which of the three numbers is re-
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THE THIRD BURGLAR SENT UP

Twelve Years in
Prison for
Snow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Twelve years in Oahu Prison is the sentence which Grant Snow, the third of the burglar gang rounded up by the police, received yesterday. Both Tom Taylor and Roger James, the former serving a ten year sentence and the latter twelve years, were witnesses against their old pal, and it didn't take the jury long to turn in a verdict of guilty.

Snow was charged with robbing the house of "Russian Frank" of a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of wine and twenty-five dollars and both of his accomplices turned State's evidence and said on the stand that the defendant was the man who did the job. Snow denied the charges in toto when placed on the stand. He denied also that he had made a confession to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as was testified to by that officer. He said that Chillingworth had agreed to put him on a sailing vessel and let him go, if he would confess, but he had refused. The jury was out but a few minutes before agreeing upon the verdict of guilty.

Snow then asked leave to make a statement in his own behalf. He said that he had come to Honolulu but a few months ago from Australia with the intention of settling here. He said further that he was thirty-three years of age, and had traveled in many states, but was never in trouble before. He said also he had married since coming here, and a heavy sentence would be hardship upon his wife. He promised that if the court would be lenient he would never get into trouble again, saying that he realized burglary to be a very bad crime.

"It seems to me most remarkable," said Judge De Bolt in passing sentence, "that in a small community such as Honolulu is—only 49,000 inhabitants—there should be at one term of court eight or ten charges of burglary. Look over the criminal docket of many cities of from 200,000 to 300,000 population, and you will not find such a list of the graver offenses as there are here."

"It has come to the point, where the community must act in self-defense," burglary is an awful crime, a most detestable crime. Think of the individual in his home, disarmed by sleep, to be suddenly awakened and confronted while in a defenseless condition, with a burglar at his bedside ready to take his property, and prepared to take life if necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose."

Judge De Bolt stated that the object of punishment was not revenge but to reform the criminal, and to deter others from like offenses. If light punishment did not have the desired effect then heavier sentences must be inflicted. "Something has got to be done to stop the commission of grave offenses," said the court. "There is no way to accomplish the prevention of crime except to protect ourselves and the court would be remiss in its duty if it did not properly punish law-breakers who have been found guilty in such a way as to be a warning to others. It is the sentence of the court that you be imprisoned in Oahu Prison for the term of twelve years and that you pay the costs of this prosecution."

JAP IS PUNISHED.

Imoto Kitchiro was found guilty of illicit distilling yesterday and sentenced by Judge De Bolt to prison for a term of three months and to pay a fine of \$100. Kitchiro ran a big olekaleha still on the other side of the island. He claimed however that he had nothing to do with it but was simply sleeping there when arrested. Frank Andrade defended and E. C. Peters represented the Territory.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

The indictment found against John Brown and Samuel E. Thomas for burglary was quashed yesterday by Judge De Bolt because it failed to set out the date of the alleged crime. A Lindsay appeared for defense.

BEFORE JUDGE GEAR.

Judge Gear took under advisement the case of the B. Brown minors vs. C. A. Brown and J. A. Magoon. The case of Hind vs. Low on motion to appoint a receiver was also argued and submitted. A decision is promised for next week.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce yesterday to Hattie Gallagher from Ben Gallagher on the ground of cruelty and desertion. She is to receive \$25 a month alimony. The plaintiff testified that her husband began beating her four days after their marriage.

**CROSS WINS THE
MARCONI SUIT**

The jury in the Marconi case was instructed and retired a little after 4 o'clock. The arguments occupied all the afternoon. Mr. McManahan closing in the evening.

Judge Robinson instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff in the full amount of \$750,000 if it did.

Two hours later the jury reported that they had failed to agree, and did not believe they would be able to. They asked that the instructions be again read which was done. The jury agreed eight to four at that time.

At 11 in the jury came in with a verdict for F. J. Cross, the defendant.

PART OF THE SAD STORY OF THE MISSING FLORENCE

There Will Be Life Long Mourning in Many
Homes for the Victims of
the Sea.



The last photograph of Captain Spicer, of the Florence, taken with his little girl.

In all human probability, the ship Florence, now 71 days out from Tacoma with coal for this port, will never be heard from again, until somewhere some wreckage washes ashore or is picked up at sea, giving a clue to the fate of the men who went down in her. This probability gives a sad interest to the photograph presented here, the last picture known to have been taken of Captain Spicer, commander of the missing vessel. It was taken, as can be seen, with his baby girl on his shoulder—the baby girl who will have for her legacy the mourning for the fate of a father.

KIHEI IS IN FINE CONDITION

(From Thursday's daily.)

Plans were reported to the meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation yesterday looking to the placing of the plantation on a dividend paying basis very soon, by the wiping out of the debt of the corporation through the sale of the highlands, which are not now available, and the application of the price to the wiping out of the overdrafts.

The meeting was a largely attended one, and there was the best of feeling displayed during its progress. The reports were read, and each in turn showed a creditable condition of affairs on the plantation. All the old officers were reelected, as follows: H. P. Baldwin, president; David Kawanakoa, vice president; L. A. Thurston, secretary; J. P. Cooke, treasurer, and J. H. Soper, auditor.

The directors reported that during the year past there had been considerable negotiation looking to a consolidation of the Hawaiian Commercial, Pala, Haiku, and Kihei plantations, but no conclusion had been reached, owing to the inability of the owners of the estates to arrive at a satisfactory basis of valuation. Later there had been a plan for the combining of Pala, Haiku and Kihei, and this, after much thought, had been resolved into a plan for the sale by Kihei outright of a tract of 5,000 acres of land, lying above the 450-foot level, together with the right of the plantation to the two-ninths of the water of the Vet unconstructed ditch from the Koolau side of the island, for the sum of \$500,000. In addition, the plantation would receive the surplus water from the Pala and Haiku ditches at a nominal price.

If this conclusion is reached, the receipt of the sum named would cancel the entire debt of the corporation and leave it with a credit in the hands of the agents, and as well reduce its expense by a sum nearly \$20,000 a year. It will also give to the estate ditch water at a cost of from one-third to one-half that of pumping for from four to six months of the year. The lands which are proposed to be sold cost the corporation \$100 an acre, so that there would be no loss upon the sale, but the portion of the estate which is not used would be disposed.

This decrease of acreage would leave to Kihei 4,500 acres of land, capable of producing from 7,000 to 12,000 tons of sugar in the year. If the plan goes through, there will be a completion of the Koolau ditch on behalf of the Pala and Haiku plantations, and this water

will be used on the highlands of the present Kihei property. This proposition has been approved by the Kihei directors and submitted to those of the two other plantations named. A large majority of the stock in the latter plantations is in favor of the carrying out of the plans, but before final action is taken there are being made exact surveys to ascertain the available lands in the tract to be sold. No objection was made by any of the Kihei stock but strong approval was made by many of those present, as the prospect is that this may result in placing the estate on a dividend paying basis by next year.

The financial report shows that the operating expenses were \$360,882.27, while the receipts were \$275,008.06. A number of economies have been introduced, however, including those of oil service. The ditches have been completed at comparatively low cost, and the outlook for good crops is shown in the following sections of Manager Scott's report:

"We cut about 1,000 acres of cane, from which we obtained 6,853 tons of sugar, carrying over 50 acres plant and 40 acres ratoon cane to be ground with 1902 crop."

"The heavy plant cane at Camp No. 3, which was planted so late in the spring of 1901, yielded well, as will be seen from the following: From 223 acres cut in May and early part of June we got 42.5 tons per acre, from 289 acres cut in September 66.04 tons per acre, and from 111.85 acres, cut in October and November, 75 tons per acre. Most of this cane was harvested at from 15 to 16 months old. Had this cane been planted in proper season, and with usual attention, the yield per acre should have been very much higher."

"The cane was unripe, but it averaged about 8 1/2 tons of cane to the ton of sugar. If it had been ripe 7 1/2 tons of cane would have made a ton of sugar."

"This year we have planted 618 acres, which, with 434 acres of ratoons, and the 30 acres carried over from the 1902 crop, make a total of 1,142 acres to be milled for 1903 crop. From this area we had looked for a 7,000 ton crop until the 'Leaf Hopper' pest was discovered on the plantation, and which did considerable damage to our growing cane, and the exceptionally large number of our canes succumbing this winter, cutting our estimate to be reduced to 6,200 tons of sugar."

Mother—"You naughty boy! You've been fighting." Little son—"No, mother." Mother—"How did your clothes get torn and your face get scratched?" Little son—"I was trying to keep a bad boy from hurting a good little boy." Mother—"That was noble. Who was the good little boy?" Little son—"Me."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Doctor—"Have you heard of Mr. Donk's death?" Friend—"No. Any one was here dead?" Doctor—"Positive. I treated him myself."—Chicago Daily News.

CRIME HAS NO SUCCESS

Three New Burg-
lars Are Sent
to Prison.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Yesterday was another bad day for criminals in the first circuit court. George Summers, convicted of burglary in the first degree, received a ten years' sentence, and two Chinese were each given three years for attempted burglary.

Summers is the man who attempted to rob the Scott residence in Manoa valley, and who was caught in the act by Sheriff Chillingworth.

Joe, a Porto Rican boy, was the principal witness against Summers. He testified that he became acquainted with Summers while both were in Oahu prison together. The day before the burglary the defendant came to him, and asked his assistance in the robbery of a certain residence in Manoa valley. He consented and thereupon informed Chillingworth of the contemplated crime. The officer then went to Mr. Scott and informed him of the proposed robbery of his residence, then got the keys and with Officer Rehear concealed himself in the house to await the coming of the burglar. Promptly on time Summers appeared with the Porto Rican, and as he entered the house was met with a blow from a bludgeon in the hands of the sheriff.

There was no defense put in, simply a request for an instruction that robbery, where there had been previous knowledge of the crime, constituted no offense. This instruction Judge De Bolt refused, and a verdict of guilty was returned immediately. Summers was sentenced to prison for a term of ten years.

CHINESE BURGLARS.

The burglary committed by the Chinese had considerable of the same elements as that charged against Summers, which the attorney for the Chinese, F. M. Brooks, referred to as an "opera-bouffe" crime. Kong Chee and Tai Sing were alleged to have attempted to rob a tailor shop on Beretania street. Again Sheriff Chillingworth had received advance notice of the contemplated crime, and caught the two Chinese as they were boring holes in the door. Both were placed under arrest. The principal witness testified that the men had come to him and asked to get them a hack and told him of the intended robbery, whereat he informed the police. The defendants told an improbable story in defense. They claimed that they had been to the Chinese theater with this witness and remained until twelve at night, when they repaired to an opium joint. Later they were invited by the witness to his home, and when they arrived at the tailor shop were told that he had lost the key. He produced a brace and bit, however, and said he would have to saw out the lock. They denied all complicity with the crime. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the men was sentenced to prison for a term of three years. One of them offered to go back to China if permitted to do so, but Judge De Bolt stated that he had no authority to allow this.

—ANOTHER BURGLAR CASE.

The third burglary trial was started immediately upon the conclusion of the Chinese case. Samuel Lee Thomas, alias Henry Williams, is charged with John Brown with the burglary of the residence of Admiral Beckley in Wai-kihi. The trial was not finished yesterday.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

Motion for a new trial has been made in the case of Antone Bright vs. D. Kawanakoa.

Judge Robinson directed a verdict for defendant yesterday in the case of E. Hoffschlager & Co. vs. G. C. Akina, et al. Plaintiffs sued for \$181.54 on a claim alleged to have been assigned to them. Defendant denied individual liability for the Lock Sing Tong Society which contracted the debt.

Permission was given by Judge Robinson to amend the complaint in Chang Yu vs. Ching Hong Cho.

Motion for default is made in the case of S. Ozaki vs. Hawaii Land Co.

The case of D. W. Anderson vs. Robert Grievie Publishing Co., has been dismissed.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Repeat the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the hot and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and druggists, Deane, South & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, N. Zealand, says about this. He also sends a photograph.
"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Tee Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
**American Savings &
Trust Co.**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon request.

We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's

ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medicinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, . . . 25c.
Per box, . . . 50c.

**Hollister
Drug Company.**

Fort Street.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
NEW YORK LINE**

Regular Packets

Sailing from
NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston

or **C. BREWER & CO.,**

LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Sunday 25c
Advertiser

For Washington's Birthday.

Monday, February 23rd, has been decided upon by the banks of the city for the celebration of the Territorial holiday, Washington's Birthday. The holiday this year falls upon Sunday, and the intention is to make the day one of general celebration. It is considered probable that the legislature will close that day, and that the decorations will celebrate the occasion at the same time.



ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Work Rapidly on Andromeda.

Captain Klitguard of San Francisco, who came here on the Alameda to the dismantled Norwegian bark Andromeda, has lost no time in getting to work. Mr. Gillespie accompanied Captain Klitguard and is actively engaged just now in rigging the shears which will be raised today on the main deck to step the new mainmast. Mr. Gillespie expects the work will be completed within two weeks, and as the boat is at present in ballast, no time will be lost in sailing for San Francisco upon the completion of the work. The mainmast which is to be stepped here is only temporary, and the entire equipment will consist of a jury rig. The heavy wire guys and ratlines are lying on the dock alongside the bark and in readiness to be reeved through the rail blocks.

Geneva Arrives in Distress.

Battered by the gales which have run amuck across the North Pacific and rendered unfit to continue her voyage, the schooner Geneva, of Vancouver, which had sailed for Japan in search of seals, was compelled to put into Honolulu in distress and for repairs. The vessel did not come inside the harbor, but after speaking the pilot her captain landed and reported his arrival to Collector Stackpole. During the afternoon the Geneva cruised outside. The Fearless and Waterwitch went out to the vessel and offered to tow her in, but the master refused, saying he would make the repairs at the anchorage. The vessel was out thirty days.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The A. H. S. S. Texan is due from Seattle on Thursday.

The barkentine Coronado sailed yesterday for San Francisco. She was towed out of the harbor by the Fearless.

The P. M. S. S. China, from San Francisco, may arrive in Honolulu late on Thursday afternoon. She was scheduled to sail from San Francisco at 1 p. m. Feb. 13.

An examination of warrant machine in the Navy is being conducted by Lieutenant Rodman of the Iroquois. Fred F. Ingram of the Iroquois and Charles B. Wheeler, a civilian, are taking the examination.

Owing to the inspection of the Claudine by the Federal Inspectors of Boilers and Hulls the vessel was unable to get out on her regular Tuesday run to Kahului, but will leave at the same hour this afternoon.

About 3300 tons of sugar will be in the hold of the American ship Clarence S. Bement when she sails for New York. Stores for the Bement will arrive here in the Sierra on February 25 and as soon as they are aboard the Bement will sail.

Owing to changes being made in the gasoline schooner Eclipse, that vessel did not sail yesterday as usual, but will leave port this afternoon at 5 o'clock on her regular run. A new twenty-seven horse-power gasoline engine has just been installed in the boat.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Pacific Mail steamship China is due from the Coast today.

The Wilder steamer Lehua got away for the run to Molokai yesterday.

The ship Clarence S. Bement has about filled her hold with sugar, and should get away to New York certainly today.

The Inter-Island steamer Waialeale sailed for ports on Kauai yesterday, and the Noeau, of the same company, for Maui ports.

Having safely passed the inspectors of hulls and boilers, the Wilder steamer Claudine got away on her regular run to Maui ports yesterday.

Work on the old Andromeda went on rapidly yesterday. The shears to raise the mainmast are in place, and the stick, with its yards, is in the water ready to be hoisted.

The Nevada, which is scheduled to leave for San Francisco on February 24 at 5 p. m., will take away 5,500 tons of sugar and bananas. She is now loading at Kahului.

Steamers sailing for the coast do not receive inclosed letters aboard unless they are contained in stamped envelopes. Those to which the ordinary stamps have been attached are always rejected.

On the High Seas.

Among the vessels from Newcastle which should arrive in port in the next few days are the American barkentine Aurora, Captain Jorgensen, now out fifty-three days, and the American schooner Alice M. McDonald, Captain Bender, now out sixty-four days. The latter is a vessel of 600 tons and the Aurora is 100 tons. The American ship Benjamin Packard, Captain Allen, with coal for the U. S. Navy Station, is out 142 days and should be along soon.

PNEUMONIA IS DANGEROUS.—The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii, sell it.

SECOND LEGISLATURE

(Continued on page 5.)

"I thank the members of the Senate for the high honor they have conferred upon me in electing me their presiding officer," said Senator Crabbe upon taking the chair. "I ask the hearty co-operation and assistance of the members in my duties, and I hope we will be able to finish the session in as short a time as possible."

Senator Dickey suggested that the officers not sworn in at the last session be sworn in at once, and the president then administered the oath to Chaplain Keera and Sergeant-at-Arms Thornton. Achi renewed his motion at this point, that the rules of the legislature of 1901 be adopted as rules for the present session, until a report is made by the committee on rules. Adopted.

ECONOMIZE ON TIME.

Senator Dickey, after Senator Baldwin had suggested that Interpreter Bush take his place, moved that the Senate lose no more time than necessary in interpreting. "We want to get through as quickly as possible," said Dickey, "and we shouldn't use any more time in interpreting than is absolutely necessary. When the members all understand a thing there is no necessity for time being wasted in interpreting it, and the interpreter generally knows when a member doesn't understand. I move that we go right ahead in the English language and when anyone doesn't understand he should speak right up and then it will be interpreted to him."

This motion was not put to vote, but there was no objection from either side, and it was held that no vote was necessary.

Senator McCandless thereupon offered a resolution fixing the salaries of the Senate officers, as follows:

Secretary, \$10 per diem; Assistant Secretary, \$6; Interpreter, \$8; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$5; Chaplain (for the session), \$150; Messenger, \$3, and Janitor, \$2.

Senator Kalaokalani seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted. The resolution already shows the spirit of economy with which the Senators are acting. There is a reduction in the interpreter's salary of from ten dollars to eight dollars per day.

Achi moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate had organized and was ready for business.

Senator C. Brown amended to the effect that the Governor be notified that the Senate had convened and was ready to receive any communications which he had to offer. Achi moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to act with the House in notifying the Governor.

Senator Baldwin stated that it was not known whether the House was ready for business, and suggested that the Senate had to deal only with the Governor.

Achi stated that the law required the action of the legislature and not of the Senate alone, and if the House was not ready to receive the message the Senate also would have to wait.

The chair suggested that Brown's motion was the only one before the house, when Achi announced that his amendment had been accepted.

Baldwin objected to a consideration of the amendment, saying that he favored immediate communication with the Governor, as the House might not be ready for business for two or three days, and the Senate should not have its work blocked. Senator Dickey seconded the original motion of Brown which was carried. The chair appointed Senators Baldwin, C. Brown and Kalaokalani to wait upon the Governor, and a recess of five minutes was taken to await the committee's return.

MESSAGE NOT READY.

Senator Baldwin reported for the committee upon reconvening, that the Governor was not at his office, and the message was not quite ready. He stated that Mr. Carter, who represented the Governor in a way, though not officially, had informed the committee that the message would be ready as soon as both houses were ready to receive it. He stated also that the Governor would be down at one o'clock when the message would be ready for delivery.

Isenberg moved an immediate adjournment until ten o'clock this morning which was immediately seconded by Kalaokalani.

President Crabbe suggested that there was no necessity for such a long adjournment, as the message would be ready at one o'clock and there was the entire afternoon which could be utilized. Senator Baldwin suggested also that the committee on rules could be appointed and some work accomplished. Isenberg then offered to withdraw his motion, but his second refused and it was carried by a vote of seven to six. Woods and Isenberg voting with the House Rules.

There was quite an attendance at the opening session, a bevy of Kamehameha school girls being present and who were busily engaged in taking notes of the proceedings.

The Senators were seated: Woods and Parle facing the chair in the first row, and Achi and McCandless directly in their rear. On the right of the chair J. P. Brown, Nakapahu, Kaohi, Kalaokalani and Kahu have seats, while on the left are seated Cecil Brown, Wilcox, Dickey, Baldwin and Isenberg.

HOUSE PARTLY ORGANIZED.

Fred W. Beckley opened the ball by announcing that the hour having come for organization he would nominate James L. Lewis of the First District for temporary chairman. W. H. Coney was chosen temporary secretary and W. J. Coney for temporary interpreter. A credentials committee was then appointed consisting of Beckley, Aylott and Kenden and upon motion of Kalaokalani the house took a recess to await report upon the membership of the House.

The credentials committee occupied about fifteen minutes in its work and Chairman Beckley read the list of members as already published. On the motion of Kalaokalani the report he accepted Chillingworth and that it might be wise to delay receiving the report as he understood that a protest against the seating of one member was in possession of the chair.

Beckley protested that the only business was the adoption of the report and he thought there should be action at once and that a Justice of the Supreme Court be asked to immediately swear in the members. As soon as the report was accepted Beckley moved that the same committee wait on a Justice of the court to swear in members and this was agreed to without dissent, and the House went into recess to await the committee.

Chief Justice Frear appeared escorted by the committee and the members and the House standing the oath was administered each responding with a hearty "I do" at the end.

Kellinoff moved that the House proceed to organization but Beckley suggested that the rules of the former house be adopted as the rules of the present house, so that procedure may be regular. This was carried unanimously and Kellinoff wanted elections. This too was agreed to and immediately the business was interrupted until Lewis offered a message from the Senate but it was not read, and F. W. Beckley at once and without any speech nominated Jonah Kumalae and David Kupieha named F. W. Beckley. The vote was finally counted stood Kumalae 13, Beckley 17.

As Beckley's vote passed fifteen there was applause from the gallery and when the final result came the applause was general. Kumalae at once moved that a committee be appointed to escort the speaker to the chair and Messrs. Andrade and Purdy performed this duty. When Mr. Beckley took the seat there was a ripple of applause and he then said:

"I want to thank you for the honor which I have received at your hands. There is much work of importance to be done and I hope we will all work together for the good of the people and the prosperity of the Territory of Hawaii."

Immediately he had concluded on motion of W. W. Harris the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Marie Hackfeld Arrives.

The big German ship of 1709 tons, commanded by Captain Wuhrman, arrived in port yesterday from Bremen, 139 days out. She brings a general merchandise cargo for Hackfeld & Co., comprising a large amount of cement and fertilizer. The vessel was moored alongside the Hackfeld wharf. Captain Wuhrmann reports no casualties on the trip, either in men or rigging, and experienced fairly good weather, except when rounding the Horn, when the ship ran into two or three gales.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—Pauahau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$16.87½; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$28.50; Onomea, \$20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 12.—Pauahau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$16.87½; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$28.50; Onomea, \$21.

The steamer Texan is due today from the Sound.

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomroy, Vice-President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed. Dekum, Auditor.

C. S. CRANE,
Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Feb. 13th, 1903. 2462

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. M. Monarrat to Bruce Cartwright, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, dated June 5, 1891, recorded Book 147, page 305, now held by Henry Smith, as successor in trust duly qualified, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.
HENRY SMITH, TRUSTEE UNDER THE WILL OF R. W. HOLT, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that land situated at Manienui, District of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, containing an area of thirteen acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1971 issued to Kuana, excepting however, that part of said premises containing an area of 1 37-100 acres, that was heretofore conveyed by said Kuana to one Kahalo, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by said Kuana by deed dated Dec. 2, 1893, and recorded in book 122, page 173. 2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Waialea Hotel Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, also a Hawaiian corporation, dated September 14th, 1901, recorded in Liber 277, page 165, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

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Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.
HENRY SMITH, TRUSTEE UNDER THE WILL OF R. W. HOLT, Mortgagee.

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Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.
LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day at such auction, unless the amount due on said mortgage, with foreclosure expenses, are paid, are as follows:

A leasehold made by Kepano Mele and Kanamoku to Charles David, dated June 23, 1890, recorded in Liber 206, page 329, duly assigned to said Waialea Hotel Company, Limited, by deed recorded in Liber 240, page 87, the premises included in said lease covers a lot of 47-100 of an acre at Paiala, Waialea, Oahu, (very near to the O. R. & L. Co.'s station) fully described as Apana 3 of L. C. Award 2903 to ———, Royal Patent 1491, but excepting a strip occupied by the railway. The said lease is for a term of 15 years from date, at a rental of \$120 per annum.

There is standing on said premises a fine, well built two-story building, containing ample room for a small hotel. There are also the necessary outhouses and some furniture, all of which goes with the sale.

The location is unsurpassed. The finest of sea bathing is close at hand. A wonderful view of ocean, mountain and field refreshes the eye, in every direction. Winter or summer, the climate is all that could be desired.

2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed this day Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina (K), late of Waipake, Koolau, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased intestate, by the Honorable Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of the said Territory of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons that have any claims against the said Estate to present the same with proper vouchers duly authenticated to the undersigned at Kapaa, said Island of Kauai, within six months from date or they will be forever barred as by law. And those who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

S. KANEWANUI,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina, deceased.
Kapaa, Kauai, January 23rd, 1903.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1903. 2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

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